"बी" तथा "सी" ग्रेड के कोयले का आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है, केवल पुरानी यूनिटों को छोड़कर, जिन्हें कि इन ग्रेड के कोयलों को प्रयोग में लाए जाने हेतु अभिकल्पित किया गया है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोल इंडिया लि० तथा सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज कंपनी लि० की कोलियरियों से उत्खनित किए गए "ए", "बी" तथा "सी" ग्रेड के कोयले की कुल मात्रा को तथा चालू वर्ष के प्रथम तिमाही के उत्पादन को नीचे दर्शाया गया है:—

(मिलियन टन में)

वर्ष	कोयले का ग्रेड (अ-कोकिंग)		
	"ए"	"बी"	"सी"
1992-93	4.49	22.15	48.46
1993-94	4.30	21.44	47.25
1994-95	4.15	20.50	46.98
1995-96 (प्रथम तिमाही)	0.85	4.65	10.40

Disputes between Construction Companies and Consumers

*109. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the coming up of a large number of private construction companies the number of disputes between a builder and a consumer have also gone up;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of any regulatory agency, the consumers are at the mercy of private builders; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to protect the interests of consumers in case of disputes?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) To protect the interest of consumers, Government has enacted the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. The Act applies to all services which are rendered for a consideration whether by Government, public sector, cooperative, joint or private sectors. Consumer Protection Act as amended in 1993, specifically included housing construction activities within its purview. For redressal of consumer disputes three tier redressal agencies have been set up under the Act, namely, District Fora, State Commission and National Commission. The aggrieved consumers of all categories including those affected by private builders may file their complaints to the appropriate agency for redressal.

Panel of Lawyers and Counsels in Super Bazar

*110. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Super Bazar have a panel of lawyers and senior counsels to deal with its cases apart from its Law Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof with schedule of fees for each such advocate; and

(c) the number of cases that been handled by such advocates during the last three years as against its own Law Officers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c) Super Bazar has retained the services of three lawyers to deal with its cases as per the following details:

Name	Court	Ratainership fees
1. Sh. R.M. Bagai	High Court	Rs. 500/- p.m.
2. Sh. Prag Chawla	—do—	NIL
3. Sh. V.P. Malik	District Court	Rs. 500/- p.m.

In addition to the retainership fee, these advocates charge Rs. 1100/- per effective hearing and Rs. 300/- per non-effective hearing for appearing in the High Court and Rs. 88/- per effective hearing and Rs. 66/- per non-effective hearing for appearing in the District Courts. They are also paid drafting charges of Rs. 250/- per case. Specialist advocates are also sometimes engaged and their fees are fixed on case to case basis depending upon seniority and experience of the specialist and complexities of the case.

Super Bazar has a Law Officer who usually handles cases relating to labour matters and industrial disputes, wherein advocates are not allowed to appear. For other cases relating to civil and criminal matters, services of advocates on the Panel are availed. However, the Law Officer of Super Bazar assists them in processing and pursuing these cases.

The number of cases handled by advocates and the Law Officer of Super Bazar during the last three years is as under:—

By Advocates	By the Law Officer
71	56

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers in Punjab

*111. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have released any grants under the centrally sponsored scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers in Punjab State;

(b) if so, the details of such grants released during each of the last three years;

(c) the number of bonded labourers freed during the above period in the State;

(d) whether any data is available with Government about the existing bonded labourers in the State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Incidence of bonded labour has not been reported from Punjab.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Project to Eliminate Child Labour in Hazardous Occupations

*112. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE: SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared Rs. 800 crore project to eliminate child labour from hazardous occupations by the end of the century;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the projeet; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are being taken to implement the project?